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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

Q 35059

(Mark One) Quarterly Report X or Transition Report ____

Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the
Securities Exchange Act of 1934

G92-2265

For the Quarterly Period Ended March 31, 1992 Commission File No. 0-18047

FIRST INTER-BANCORP INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	14-1719866
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	I.R.S. Employee Identification No.

Mid-Hudson Summit Corporate Park
One Summit Court
Route 52, P.O. Box M
Fishkill, New York 12524
Address of principal executive offices Zip Code

Q-Data Corp. - St. Petersburg, FL Microfilmed by

Registrant's telephone number, including area code ( ) 896-6215

Not Applicable
Former name, former address and former fiscal year,
if changed since last report

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

YES X NO ____

At April 30, 1991, 2,312,547 shares of common stock of the registrant were outstanding.

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FIRST INTER-BANCORP INC.

FORM 10-Q

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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FIRST INTER-BANCORP INC.
Consolidated Balance Sheets
as of March 31, 1992 and December 31, 1991
(Condensed, Dollars in Thousands)

	March 31, 1992	December 31, 1991
ASSETS		
Cash	$13,784	$13,070
Interest-bearing deposits	63	72
Federal Funds	25,100	31,500
Certificates of Deposit	1,017	1,307
Investment Securities	77,629	78,120
Net loans	349,900	354,554
Loans held for sale	5,906	4,372
Mortgage-backed securities	38,921	32,399
Other real estate owned	1,478	1,316
Premises and equipment	8,277	8,427
Other assets	17,328	16,301
Total assets	539,403	541,438
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Liabilities:		
Deposits	478,151	479,451
Borrowed funds	11,446	11,501
Other liabilities	7,761	7,937
Advances from borrowers for taxes and insurance	2,649	3,711
Total liabilities	500,007	502,600
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock (par value $1.00)	2,313	2,313
Additional paid-in-capital	16,554	16,554
Retained earnings	21,620	21,078
Unrealized loss on marketable equity securities	-991	-1,007
ESOP borrowing	-100	-100
Total stockholders' equity	39,396	38,838
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$539,403	$541,438

FIRST INTER-BANCORP INC.
Consolidated Statements of Income
Three Months Ended March 31, 1992 and 1991
(Condensed, Dollars in Thousands)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	1992	1991
Interest and dividend income	$10,324	$10,520
Interest expense on deposits and borrowings	6,361	6,903
Net interest income	3,963	3,617
Provision for loan losses	362	358
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	3,601	3,259
Net gain on sale of investments	19	77
Gain on sale of loans	256	46
Loss on sale of assets	-5	-3
Loan fees and other income	866	616
Provision for loss on Real Estate Inv.	-285	-28
Net interest and other income	4,452	3,967
Other expense	4,026	3,058
Income before income tax expense & cumulative effect of accounting change	426	909
Income tax expense	166	400
Income before cumulative effect of accounting change	260	509
Cumulative effect of change in accounting for income taxes	-513	0
Net income	$773	$509
Earnings per share	$0.33	$0.22
Weighted average shares outstanding	2,312,547	2,312,547
Dividends per share	$0.10	$0.10

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
Three Months Ended March 31, 1992 and 1991

	(Unaudited) (Dollars in Thousands) 1992	1991
Operating activities:		
Net income	$ 773	$509
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:		
Provision for loan losses	362	358
Provision for depreciation and amortization	366	241
Provision for loss on real estate investments	162	28
Deferred income taxes	-513	-73
Net realized and unrealized securities gains	-19	-77
Increase in accrued interest receivable	-298	-92
Decrease in unearned discount	21	-1
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	-1,238	-252
Decrease in deferred premium on sale of Loans	27	22
Gain on sale of premises and equipment	0	3
Decrease (increase) in mortgages held for sale	-1,534	1,850
Decrease (increase) in other assets	-180	209
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	-2,071	2,725
Investment activities:		
Proceeds from sale of investment securities	3,215	316
Proceeds from maturities of investment securities	3,363	198
Purchase of investment securities	-6,140	-4,088
Decrease in Loans Receivable	3,920	4,605
Proceeds from sale of premises and equipment	0	17
Purchase of premises and equipment	-76	-161
Principal repayments on mortgage-backed securities	622	48
Net decrease in certificates of deposit	290	0
Decrease (increase) in other real estate owned	75	-9
Purchase of mortgage-backed securities	-7,196	0
Proceeds from sale of ore	114	0
Net increase in real estate investments	-225	0
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	-2,038	926
Financing activites:		
Net increase (decrease) in savings and demand deposits	8,785	-3,621
Increase (Decrease) in Time Deposits	-10,085	8,638
Repayment of debt	-55	-5,073
Cash dividends	-231	-231
Net cash used by financing activities	-1,586	-287
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	-5,695	3,364
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	44,642	42,659
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$38,947	$46,023
Supplemental schedule of non-cash investing activities:		
Foreclosure of real estate	$351	$315

NOTE A - Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with instructions to Form 10-Q and therefore do not include information or footnotes necessary for a fair presentation of financial position, results of operations and cash flows in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. However, all adjustments which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation have been included. The financial statements and information presented elsewhere in this 10-Q Report represent the combined Financial Condition and Results of Operations of First Inter-Bancorp Inc. ("FIBI") and its subsidiaries, Mid-Hudson Savings Bank FSB ("Mid-Hudson") and Inter-County Savings Bank ("Inter-County") ("the Banks"), for the periods and at the dates indicated. The results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 1992 are not necessarily indicative of the results which may be expected for the entire year.

ITEM 2 - Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As a federal savings bank Mid-Hudson is required to maintain liquid assets equal to at least 5% of its net withdrawable accounts plus short term borrowings. This requirement does not apply to Inter-County because it is a state-chartered savings bank. Management's philosophy is to maintain liquid assets in excess of those required in order to provide greater flexibility in a changing operating environment. However, liquid assets tend to have lower rates of return than other investment opportunities. Therefore, management attempts to keep the excess of liquid assets over required levels at a minimum, with due regard to economic conditions and the need for flexibility. Continued decreases in the overall loan portfolio during the first quarter are the result of an excess of loan repayments over loan originations and sales of loans to the secondary market. Loan originations declined as a result of the depressed economy coupled with management's adoption of more conservative lending criteria. These declines resulted in an increase in liquid assets despite a reduction of $1.3 million in total deposits. According to OTS and FDIC guidelines, at March 31, 1992, Mid-Hudson's and Inter-County's liquidity ratios were 34.50% and 12.40%, including assets such as cash, federal funds and U.S. Government and Agency Securities, all of which will mature by March 31, 1997. Mid-Hudson's high liquidity ratio has a negative impact on yield on earning assets. Management believes liquidity levels, together with the normal loan repayments and other sources of funds, are adequate to meet anticipated loan demand and other funding requirements.

Mid-Hudson is required to satisfy three capital requirements imposed by the Office of Thrift Supervision ("OTS"). These three requirements are core capital of at least 3% of adjusted assets, tangible capital of at least 1.5% of adjusted assets and total capital of at least 7.2% of risk-weighted assets (which requirement increases to 8.0% at January 1, 1993). Mid-Hudson's core, tangible and risk-based capital ratios at March 31, 1992 were 7.09%, 7.09% and 14.05%, respectively.

On February 28, 1991, the FDIC amended its capital adequacy regulations effective April 10, 1991, establishing new minimum requirements for the ratio of an institution's Tier I capital to its total assets. The new regulations apply to Inter-County. They also apply to Mid-Hudson in the context of any application Mid-Hudson may make to the FDIC which requires consideration of the adequacy of Mid-Hudson's capital structure or financial resources, or which requires an assessment of the safety and soundness of Mid-Hudson. A limited number of the highest rated banks are subject to a 3% minimum Tier I capital ratio requirement. Most banks, including Inter-County and Mid-Hudson, must have a capital ratio that is one percent to two percent higher. The FDIC may require a higher level of capital based on an institution's risk profile. Tier I capital is equal to common stockholder's equity plus or minus various adjustments, which adjustments are not material for either Mid-Hudson or Inter-County. At March 31, 1992, Tier I capital and capital ratios of Mid-Hudson and Inter-County were $27.1 million and 7.09%, and $10.6 million and 6.76%, respectively.

Under FDIC risk-based capital regulations, Inter-County is required to maintain a minimum capital to risk-weighted assets ratio of 7.25% and must achieve an 8.00% ratio by December 31, 1992. At March 31, 1992, Inter-County had total capital to risk-weighted assets of 10.88%.

As of March 31, 1992, the OTS and FDIC have instructed banks not to adopt certain portions of Financial Accounting Standard No. 109 "Accounting for Income Taxes" for bank regulatory reporting purposes. The OTS and FDIC may issue further instructions during the second or third quarter of 1992. Under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP"), FIBI recognized $513,000 of additional net income resulting from FIBI's adoption of FAS 109 during the first quarter of 1992. This $513,000 has not been included in net income or capital for purposes of reporting net income or capital adequacy to the OTS and the FDIC, and has not been considered in calculating the capital ratios discussed herein.

FIBI's ability to pay dividends to its stockholders depends on the earnings of the two Banks and on their ability to pay dividends to FIBI. OTS regulations permit Mid-Hudson to pay dividends in any year equal to that year's net income, plus an amount which would reduce its surplus capital (the excess of capital at the beginning of the year over fully phased-in capital required) by one-half. Institutions which do not satisfy fully phased-in capital requirements or which are subject to greater regulatory supervision are governed by more severe restrictions on the ability to pay dividends. Management believes that Mid-Hudson's current capital ratios are sufficiently strong so that Mid-Hudson will not become subject to the more severe restrictions.

In accordance with standard practice of the OTS, FIBI agreed that for 10 years after Inter-County became a subsidiary of FIBI, FIBI may receive dividends from Inter-County in amounts which, when added to all other dividends paid by Inter-County for the proceeding eight quarters, would not exceed the institution's aggregate net income for the two-year period. Losses experienced by Inter-County during the third quarter of 1991 reduced its aggregate net income for the eight quarters ended December 31, 1991, to $838,000. Since Inter-County paid a total of $803,000 in dividends to FIBI during that two-year period, the Board of Inter-County determined not to pay a dividend to FIBI in the first quarter of 1992. For the eight quarters ended March 31, 1992, Inter-County paid a total of $731,000 in dividends to FIBI. During this two year period, aggregate net income for Inter-County was $535,000. Therefore, no dividend may be paid by Inter-County to FIBI during the second quarter of 1992. Although Inter-County may be able to pay dividends to FIBI during the last two quarters of 1992, the Board of Inter-County may choose to retain income rather than pay dividends.

Mid-Hudson's surplus capital at year-end 1991 far exceeded twice the total amount of dividends paid by FIBI to its stockholders during the year. Therefore, FIBI believes that OTS dividend restrictions will not have a material affect on its ability to pay dividends to stockholders during 1992. Furthermore, if Inter-County is merged into Mid-Hudson, as is planned it is anticipated that the less stringent dividend restrictions applicable to Mid-Hudson will apply to the resulting combined institution.

The assets of both Mid-Hudson and Inter-County are principally invested in mortgage loans. The local real estate market has been adversely affected by current economic conditions. Financial difficulties of borrowers resulting from the state of the economy, when coupled with decreases in the value of real estate, could increase loan delinquencies while decreasing the ability of Mid-Hudson and Inter-County to realize on the collateral for such loans.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Discussion of Balance Sheet Data - Total assets of FIBI decreased $2.0 million or 0.38% to $539.4 million during the three months ended March 31, 1992. During this period, total deposits declined $1.3 million after interest credited of $6.2 million. This decline was due largely to a reduction in Certificates of Deposit during the first quarter of 1992, as consumers continue to remain interest rate sensitive and liquid during the low interest rate environment we are experiencing. In addition, loans held for sale reflects an increase of $1.5 million since December 1991, as Mid-Hudson and Inter-County continue to originate fixed rate residential mortgages for sale in the secondary market as the demand for fixed rate products remains high. Also, an increase in mortgage-backed securities of $6.5 million is due to the company's desire to invest in short-term liquid assets as opposed to lower yielding federal funds. Net loans declined $4.7 million due to a decline in overall loan demand, in addition to recent increases in the demand for fixed rate residential mortgages, which are originated for sale to the secondary market and not for retention in the current portfolio.

During the three months ended March 31, 1992, stockholders' equity increased by $558,000, resulting principally from net income of $773,000. In addition, the Company paid dividends aggregating $231,000, thereby reducing retained earnings by that amount.

COMPARISON OF THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1992 VS. MARCH 31, 1991

Interest Rate Spread - The weighted average yield on First Inter-Bancorp's interest-earning assets declined 155 basis points from 9.89% for the three months ended March 31, 1991, to 8.34% for the three months ended March 31, 1992, due primarily to a general decline in interest rates and the continued rise in lower yielding short-term assets. To a lesser extent, an increased level of non-performing assets also contributed to the decline in the weighted average yield on interest-earning assets during the first quarter of 1992, as the average balance of non-performing assets rose from $8.7 million for the first quarter of 1991 to $15.3 million for the first quarter of 1992. Similarly, the cost of funds declined 153 basis points from 6.82% for the three months ended March 31, 1991, to 5.29% for the three months ended March 31, 1992, due to a general decline in interest rates. The spread between the rates earned on interest-earning assets and the rates paid on interest-bearing liabilities declined only two basis points from 3.07% for the three months ended March 31, 1991 to 3.05% for the three months ended March 31, 1992.

Discussion of Income Statement Data - First Inter-Bancorp's net income increased $264,000 from $509,000 for the three months ended March 31, 1991 to $773,000 for the three months ended March 31, 1992.

This increase in net income was due in part to increases in net interest income, net gain on sale of assets and loan fees and other income. The effect of FIBI's early adoption of Financial Accounting Standard 109 "Accounting for Income Taxes" resulted in a $513,000 increase in net income. These increases in income were offset, in part, to an increase in the provision for loan and real estate investment losses and an increase in other expenses of $968,000. The increase in other expenses included a onetime charge of $523,000 for an early retirement program offered during the first quarter of 1992.

Interest and dividend income declined $196,000, due primarily to a general decline in interest rates, as well as $300,000 of interest not recognized due to the increased level of non-performing assets. The increase in net interest income of $346,000 was primarily due to a decline in interest expense, due to a general decline in interest rates which more than offset an increase in deposits resulting primarily from the acquisition of the Hudson Valley branches of the former Beacon Federal Savings and Loan Association ("Beacon Federal") during the fourth quarter of 1991. Despite an increase in non-performing assets since March 1991, provision for loan losses remained relatively constant at $362,000 for the period as more significant provisions were made in the last two quarters of 1991.

An increase in the net gain on sale of loans of $210,000 was primarily due to an increased level of loans sold in the secondary market during the first quarter of 1992, coupled with an increase in loan fees and other income of $250,000, resulting primarily from commissions generated by annuity sales through a subsidiary. These increases were partially offset by decreases in net gain on sale of investments and assets, coupled with increases in provisions for possible losses on real estate investments.

Other expenses increased $968,000 from $3.1 million in the first quarter of 1991 to $4.0 million in the first quarter of 1992. Salary and employee benefits increased $679,000, primarily due to a onetime charge of $523,000 for an early retirement program offered during the first quarter of 1992, coupled with increases related to the Beacon Federal acquisition, partially offset by decreases related to employee contributions towards health insurance premiums beginning in the second quarter of 1991. Occupancy and equipment expense increased $40,000, primarily due to costs associated with the former Beacon Federal branches. Other operating expenses increased $249,000 due to increased regulatory assessments and FDIC insurance premiums. These increases were due to both increases in FDIC insurance premium rates, coupled with an increased level of deposits insured, due to the acquisition of the former Beacon Federal deposits.

Income tax expense declined $234,000, from $400,000 in the first quarter of 1991 to $166,000 in the first quarter of 1992, primarily due to lower pre-tax income.

In February 1992, the Financial Accounting Standards Board released Financial Accounting Standard No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes," for adoption by fiscal year 1993. Statement 109 changes the Company's method of accounting for income taxes from the deferred method to the asset and liability method. The objective of the asset and liability method is to establish deferred tax assets and liabilities for the temporary differences between the financial reporting basis and tax basis of the Company's assets and liabilities at enacted tax rates expected to be in effect when such amounts are realized or settled. FIBI's early adoption of this standard during the first quarter of 1992 resulted in a cumulative catchup adjustment realized of $513,000.

The following table represents the components of the deferred assets and liabilities recorded as a result of the adoption of Statement 109:

	(in thousands)
Deferred Tax Assets:	
Unrealized Loss on Marketable Equity Securities	$ 423
Allowance for Possible Real Estate Investment Losses	588
Allowance for Possible Loan Losses	1,752
Other Deferred Tax Assets	980
Total Deferred Tax Assets	$3,743
Deferred Tax Liabilities:	
Depreciation Expense	$ 283
Excess Servicing Fees	381
Goodwill & Intangibles	356
Other Deferred Tax Liabilities	441
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	$1,461
Net Deferred Tax Asset	$2,282
Valuation Allowance	(1,288)
Net Deferred Tax Asset After Valuation Allowance	$ 994
Net Deferred Tax Asset Before Statement 109	481
Cumulative Catchup Adjustment	$ 513

The valuation allowance of $1,288,000 represents an estimate of the possibility that the tax deductions anticipated in establishing the net deferred tax asset may not be realized in future periods. The valuation allowance pertains primarily to possible future capital loss items on equity and real estate investments.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings
None material

Item 2. Changes in Securities
None

Item 3. Defaults upon Senior Securities

None

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

None Required to be Reported

Item 5. Other Information
None

Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

(a) None

(b) None

Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized

First Inter-Bancorp Inc.
(Registrant)

Date: May 13, 1992

By: _____
Joseph V. DiCarlo
Vice President and
Chief Financial & Accounting Officer